1829-

Notes

from the Lectures of Dr Coxe —

on —

Materia Medica —

No 26 —

— 1827 —

Flux Syrup —
℞ — Senegae
Scillae aa
Sacch & Mel —
Tart Emet

Flux Syrup —
℞ Senegae —
Scillae aa —
Sacch et Mel
Tart Emet

Joseph

Philadelphia

Protoxide of Antim

Tart Rochelle salt

(acc. no.)
10900

Joseph Carson
Philadelphia

8

— Antimony —

In its metalic state has no medicinal virtues - The substance found in the shops under the name of Antimony is a sulphuret of Antimony. it is also found as a Hydrosulphuret — Its preparations are very efficient and are used as medicines in many diseases — Pills of the regulus of Antimony were used by the Ancients - these descended through the bowels of many generations - their effects might have been caused by the acid existing in the stomach combining with the Antimony —

— Tartar Emetic —

In the United States Pharmacopaea there are ten preparations of Antimony —

Experience shows that Tartaric Acid has the property of combining with 2 bases forming a triple salt - of this character is Tartar Emetic being a compound of the tartaric acid with the oxide of Antimony - and potassa, its truly chem

* also called chlo muriatic acid from its being prepared by these two acids —

℞ - Sub Mu ℥ iiss —
Aq — ℥ xviii

the sub muriate is now formed by taking the sulphuret of antimony ℞ ℥ii — muriatic acid ℥ xi + Nitric acid ℥j — they are digested by heat until bubbles are given of then boiled & finally poured into a gallon of water — there are objections to the other processes — But Mr Phillips recommends the sub sulphate — as there is some silex with the antimony, Vauquelin recommends the tartar emetic to be dissolved in boiling water evaporated to dryness & redissolved & crystalized, the silex will not be redissolved —

* sulphuretted Hydrogen, astringent vegitables &c

cal name would express its composition, I prefer the Dublin formula for its preparation — which recommends the sub-muriate with bitartar — this sub-muriate is called the pulvis algarothi* and is made by dropping the Butter of antimony or muriate — into water — one part is precipitated, which is the sub-muriate — while a super-muriate is held in solution —

The primitive form of the crystals of Tartar Emetic are tetrahedron but they take on many secondary forms — when exposed to the air they become white and opaque — After having administered the tartar Emetic, the practitioner should be careful what drinks he gives lest he decompose it* —

The crystals form an orange precipitate in a solution of the sulphate of Potass — the powder of Tartar Emetic should be tried before use, in this manner, and rejected if not soluble in water — The dose is according to the intention, and regulated by the age —

1 to 3 grs - May be given at a time
but it is generally given in divi-
ded doses, at different times of
to produce diaphoresis, the time
should be longer -
for children the dose should
be regulated to the age -
add 12 to age & divide the amount by
the age -

the London college recommended
this formula but have now
altered their own -

To pulse ℞ gtt iv - in oz viii of water, ℥i - to be taken until it operates, at an interval of 10 or 15 minutes - when the pulse is too violent, we must have recourse to Laudanum - here the pulse becomes small, and the skin pale & clammy - sinapisms may also be employed - I would advise to act with caution -

Antimonial Wine -

was formerly made by dissolving the glass of Antimony or oxide - in wine - the strength then varies according to the strength & acidity of the wine. It is now prepared by dissolving a certain quantity of Tartar Emetic in water and adding wine - I think it does not possess any advantage over a watery solution of Tartar Emetic except in keeping - formula

℞ - Tart Emet - ʒii 4 grs Tart emet to the ounce
Aquae Fer - ℥ii
vini - ℥viii - Dose ℥i

Magendie considers the Tartar Emetic to be dangerous in large quantities, it affects the pulmonary organs. it has a rough metallic taste -

If vomiting ensues, warm water to wash out the stomach will suffice.

Land thinks it possesses these specific febrifuge powers while others think it operates only by the evacuations it produces & here I may observe it acts upon the blood vessels.

I think its effects are to be attributed to evacuations.

as antidotes - the Barks and of seed appeady
and of these the yellow is the best. Opium
is also useful, with persons of nervous tem
perament - Tartar Emetic acts by vom
iting, sweating - and purging - also as an
Expectorant - 1 gr of Tartar Emetic to an
ounce of Salts - a table spoonful every day
or 2 - is a good febrifuge - Its use in fevers
is almost universal - It appears to pos
sess specific powers - although some wri
ters say that its effects depend upon the
evacuations - When Tartar Emetic is
given its first impression is on the sto
mach - and from this it is extended
to the lungs skin &c - Cullen thinks
that most benefit is derived when
vomiting is produced - by Tardyed &
others think that it is better in mad
sweating doses - I think that vomiting
should first be produced, then nau
sea may be kept up by small dosed
which produces diaphoresis - The anti
monial remedies are accompanied
with many other - as Vs - & in hemor
hagy - tartar Emetic has been em
ployed, to promote diuresis, as an
antiphlogistic - it is used in many
of the Exanthemata, it was used for
merly to prepare the system for inoc
ulation - also in Measles - and when
eruptions needs from the surface

tuyphalytic eruptions —
I saw a case similar to lepra suspended
by Arsenic fowlers solution —

Chapman's Therapeutics

dusted on a plaster of amy Rend

there were 3 preparations

which is extremely dangerous — if it can not be brought back — some recommend it in Sepsa — It has been used in dysentary — but the vitrated glass of antimony has been recommended in preference also — used in croup + diarrhoea — but Ipecacuanha is better — In muscular rigidity it is serviceable when bs can not be admitted —

Lucatrous + lodgments of fruit stone

The tartarized antimony is most serviceable when poisons have been swallowed — by taking water after alcohol — and nausea is brought on — which evacuates the primae viae both upwards — and downwards — even undigested food has been brought away — Sweet Glycerrhiza have been recommended but not with any advantage —

In some pulmonary affections a — tartar Emetic plaster is used — this produces small deep pustules resembling small pox — Dr Tennent used Ipecacuanha with it — it is better perhaps both simple cerate or hogs lard —

℞ — Hogs lard — ℥ss —
Tart Emet ℥ii — M —

Tennes Mineral —

To prepare this we must take the prepared sulphuret of antimony and boil it with the carbonate

Sal tartar —

the sulphur combining with the potass
so enables the water to hold in
solution the antimony or as it
is said the water is decomposed
the oxygen combines with the
antimony & forms an oxide —
this then is a sulphuretted
oxide ——— (see Turner)

but add the acid while the solu-
tion is hot ——

Dose — 1 to 5 grs —

of potass — by which process the sulphuret of Antimony combines with the potass and is dissolved in water. at a boiling point. water will hold more of a substance than when cold — while hot filtered and cool — then the Kermes mineral falls to the bottom of a red brown colour. but there is still a quantity held in solution to this add an acid. a precipitate is formed which is of an orange colour — called the golden sulphuret of antimony —

The precipitated hydro sulphuret of antimony is formed by adding the acid to the solution when it is filtered —

These three are Hydrosulphurets — they act upon the system as Emetics Diaphoretics — but have been superseded by Tartar Emetic — the dose is from 1 to 5 gr — the Kermes Mineral is the best of these — when alcohol is burnt over it it is said to be adulterated, the sulphur is burnt off and in fact there is more antimony left — so that it is rendered stronger. They are however not much used with us — I think any one of them is a good alterative —

See Paris -

Pulvis Antimonialis of L. Bol

This is the oxide of Antimony with phosphate of lime — to make it. Take equal quantities of sulphuret of antimony & shavings of harts horn and fuse them at a white heat, then the sulphur gelatine and other impurities are burnt off. It may also be made directly by adding the ingredients — It is considered as a good preparation of Antimony.

Sulphate of Copper

This has been called blue stone from its colour — the manner of preparing it is to take the sulphuret of copper, and expose to heat, then the sulphur is oxidized, and the copper oxidized — they combine — dissolve and crystalize — there are several other methods, by which the oxide of copper is brought in contact with sulphuric acid — The preparation is soluble in water, not in Alcohol, the sulphuric acid may be driven off by heat. — The sulphate may be decomposed by the alkalies — and some of the metals

Copper in the metalic state has no medicinal properties. But its oxides, and Carbonate are poisonous — alkalinous liquors are capable of dissolving these oxides & Carbonate

Mustard is a good Emetic

The dose is - 3 to 6 grs -

Sulphate of Zinc

The preparations of this metal were formerly much more numerous than at present - as Emetics the Sulphate and oxide called flowers of Zinc or Lana philosophica are only used - The taste of the sulphate is strong styptic and acid - 10 or 15 grs constitute the dose - it may be assisted by a table spoonful of Mustard, which indeed assists the operation of most of the Emetics -

Turpeth Mineral -

This is the subsulphate of Mercury - and is formed in the following way - boil Mercury with sulphuric acid, a sulphate of Mercury is formed throw this sulphate into water, and the subsulphate precipitates - while the supersulphate remains in solution - The colour is yellow The dose is from 2 to 5 grains - but hardly used

— Cathartics —

Cathartics according to Willis are substances which promote the natural evacuations of the stomach and intestines and is in direct opposition to vomiting — the latter has been called an unnatural remedy — but the former is strictly natural. — It is an important circumstance to take into consideration the contents of the stomach & which consists of the secretions and digested food. when all nutritious matter is separated — By the vermicular motion the contents are forced down. The bowels being full then exts a pressure upon the blood vessels — which may cause a determination to the brain &

Under the head of Cathartics. the older Physicians have classed other Evacuants. as Diaphoretics — Diuretics &. this might simplify the Materia Medica but I — shall adhere to the usual acceptation

We find that some substances of this class have a specific —

effect upon particular secretions, hence we do not use them indiscriminately, there is also cause to suspect, that the action of these different purgatives are confined to particular parts of the alimentary canal —
They are divided into Laxatives & purgatives, in certain doses, and according to the state of the system — when a Cathartic is first given — it stimulates the stomach in some persons — vomiting is produced — the substance is apparently removed, but soon Cathartic is take place — we can only account for this by supposing that all the matter has not been removed, or that it had taken effect, before vomiting.
The administration of certain drastic purgatives is attended with griping and tormina, this must depends upon the unequal contraction of the muscular fibre —
In purging the first matter discharged is hard, hence the practice formerly to give injections —
The contents of the blood vessels

are discharged by means of the exhalents in the alimentary canal — the system then becomes weakened, and the pulse is much affected — they are among the most important sources of depletion, how Cullen could deny this I cannot conceive — perhaps he did not pons on them for enough —

The action produced by these medicines upon the organs is ~~contrary~~ different from that produced by the food — the vital function acts upon the matter not the matter on the organs — The food stimulates the bowels —

Mental excitement will suspend the operation of cathartics — 3 days generally elapse before any thing taken into the stomach is evacuated hence the intestines being 30 feet long it will move at the rate of 10 feet per day —

There are sometimes long intervals between the discharges

The causes of Constipation are

external heat, bleeding has a contrary effect. deficiency of bile is also a cause of it. Whatever be the causes — purgatives are appropriate remedies to remove it — and of these, the mild are to be preferred — as the neutral salts — Rhubarb — which is sometimes objected to on account of the torpor left. Sulphur & bark too bile even in small doses will act upon the intestines — The bowels by frequent purging especially of rough articles are used — become insensible to the effects of mild cathartics. When want of bile or vitiated bile causes costiveness. Mercury is useful — But other remedies may be requisite to remove this costiveness, when it depends upon particular causes — as Opium Bloodletting — Opium by relaxing spasm — there are persons purged by opium —

This class of Medicines has been used with advantage in bilious pictonium, mild, or drastic purgatives have been variously recommended, Sir George Baker to see castor oil - I have given and have reason to prefer the calomel - In fever they are important, to remove the remote causes, as bile which irritates the stomach, or mias mata. In the commencement of fever any of the usual articles may be used, but at the end, care must be taken least the evacuation be too powerful - Cathartics are adapted to Inter Mittant - & Typhus Fevers - also to the Exanthemata, both acute and chronic - also Diseases of the Joints - in Gout, their character has been variable -

Cathartics of the Vegetable Kingdom

Manna

This substance is mentioned ist by Actuarius a Greek physician in the 13th or 14th century this man used black and white hellebore as a purge — Manna exudes from trees in white flaky concrete masses — it is sweet to the taste — There are two kinds viz - Flake Manna and sorts — the ~~former~~ latter is obtained by incision and is the ~~first~~ inferior — the best exudes spontaneously — I think that good brown sugar is nearly as efficacious for the Manna has been adulterated by starch and sugar — Treated with Alcohol — with Nitric Acid — Found in several fruits — Dose — ℥i — to ℥ii — given with senna — sometimes purges — For children —

Extract which becomes a resin by
absorbing oxygen in ℥j to ℥j - powder
Cassia lanceolata
Cathartic has been found in it.
to prevent griping give Manna, or Sugar
or Liquorice, or add bremortartar
vitriolated tartar &c —

Warners Cordial weak tincture of
℞ Sen Sen & Rhub
Rhub
Coriander
Fenn
Saffron
Raisins
Liquor
Alcohol

— Juglans Cinerea —

this is made by boiling the inner bark in water dose — 10 or 15 grs — of Butternut —

Podophyllum Peltatum

or May Apple — this has been sold for Jalap in the powder, but in the crude state they are dissimilar dose — 20 to 30 grs ——

Oleum Ricini —

this is expressed from the Ricinus Communis — the most active matter resides in the outer rind — dose — ℥ss t. ℥ss — or ʒi ——

*

—— Senna —— Alex andria.

this comes from Turkey, Syria and Persia — there were formerly a great many preparations of it, but they are discarded, the best way of giving it is in tea — ʒij or iij to a pint of water.

Rheum Palmatum —

This a mild medicine — the dose is — ʒi to ʒii — in children the dose should be diminished — 10 or 15 grs to 50 for adults —— It acts as a tonic

℞ — Oleum T.

℞ Olivum

Nauseous, sweetish smell, bitter taste but pungency to the fauces - Its active principle resides in the resin which is great in proportion to the gum in doses of from 6 to 10 grs gripes the best is liable to decay but the resin is not injured root easily inflammable -
Dose - 15 to 20 grs -
given in combination with Calomel or Cremor tartar -
℞ Crem Tart - ℥ss
Jalap - ℥i m -

℞ - Jalap - gr X
Cal - gr X - m. Rub -

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aloes - mentioned by Dioscorides
3 kinds -
that used is the socotrine aloes
socatorina - near the cape of good hope, grows naturally -
In Jamaica & Barbadoes from the leaves by digestion in water - succus sometimes comes in skins - hard & friable - wet blackish purplish mass - powder of a golden colour -

Socotra / Mouth of red sea

— Convolvulus Jalapa —

Roots resemble the potatoe when fresh — called Ipomea Mexicana, supposed to be derived from this plant.

Convolvulus Scammonia —

A drastic in 3ss doses — best way of giving it is to rub it up with Almonds and sugar so as to render it soluble in water — dis 8 to 8 pro — this plant be kept in a dry situation.

Sterca pria — Aloes — Hi pulv Candella
℥iij — m

— Aloes —

acts on the rectum, useful as an Emen.

℞ Aloes —
Assafoetida aa ℥i — M ft pil xii —
Croton bie — gtt 6 — for Constipation —

Dose — 1 gr to 3ss, say 10 grs — it is combined with other articles

— Gamboge —

Found in large cakes, or rolls of a red low colour — no smell — when kept in the mouth it becomes acrid — It melts easily & takes fire. It has been found to contain resin

Gamboge has been given to dogs in doses of ℥i or ii without producing any

— dis in Alcohol & adds water —
to ℔ 10 qts — or ℥j of Cassia pulp —

called devils apple

Dose. 10 qts or 12

serious accident — when allowed to vomit; Gamboge is an Emetic & Cathartic — it produces watery stools hence ranked as a Hydragogue — I think that it should be given in 5 or 6 grs — every two or three hours — it is in some cases combined with Cremor Tartar — Calomel — It has been attempted to diminish its acrimony but this must take place at the expense of the Article —

Colycinthus

The pulp of of the Cucumis colycinthus — it is an active remedy Hippocrates gave it in doses of ℈ii — The fruit is the size of an orange — The substance itself is spongy — of a light white colour — I relieved menstrous a woman in whom an injection of colycinth produced a bloody flux — In doses of 10 or 12 grs — it purges very actively — sometimes producing Bloody stools — I think it is a medicine which might be excluded from the Materia Medica — but if it is used I would recommend it combined and in particular the pills of aloes & colycinth —

Elaterium

Juice of the wild or squirting cucumber — a native of the south of Europe — where it is perennial — there 2 kinds — the white and black — the first exudes spontaneously — the second is obtained by incision — the is acid, bitter — and smells disagreeably — it comes in small black & white lumps — It is very drastic & purges violently in doses of 1 to 2 grs — the usual method of administering it is in doses of ½ a gr — every hour or 2 — until the effect is produced. It exerts a peculiar influence upon the pulse — producing fever — the root is recommended in dropsy — It has been discovered the the active principle resides in the juice around the seeds — this is called Elatin which purges in doses of 1/100 of a grain —

Helleborus niger —

native of Austria & Italy — The medicinal history is confined to the roots and small or large, and bark — the active principle resides in the bark — Taste very acrid, and disagreeable —

It purges both upwards and downwards and is said to cure a great many diseases — the dose — is 1 or 15 grs and has been used to the extent of ℥j. — Much however will depend upon the state of the evol — it is also used as a Tonic —

1

— Mineral Cathartics —

Calomel —

This is a preparation of Mercury and is called by many names — formerly by that of Submuriate and lately by that of the Chloride — It possess different properties from those of Corrosive Sublimate — The doses formerly given were very large — Dr Rush was blamed for the largeness of his doses they being only gr x10 with Jalap gr 10 — Mistakes have been made on account of the similarity of names — between the Corrosive Sublimate & Calomel and on this account the above names — had better be used — In purchasing Calomel it should be insipid for if any acrimony is perceived, it is probable that Corrosive Sublimate remains with it — For Calomel is not soluble — Ammonia will throw down from Corrosive Sublimate a white

precipitate - & turn calomel black
lime water with corrosive sublimate, will produce a red precipitate - The dose varies - I have seen ½ gr purge - It has been taken in doses of 80 grs - I think about 10 or 15 grs would be preferable to produce purging - It is sometimes combined with opium - By the watery evacuations, which calomel produces it would seem to stimulate the exhalent extremities of the arteries - I sometimes nauseates - & vomits - and hence the patient should be kept quiet for an hour or two, after taking it - the southern practitioner employ it in large doses -
This medicine appears to be well suited to Bilious complaints - it has been used in smaller doses, after repeated -
It is well adapted to children, because it is easily taken & children bear larger doses, than adults, because there is more mucus in the intestinal canal but it is necessary to avoid ptyalism, & should not be given

Class D. graduates —

to a child under six months.

Sulphur

Found in rolls - Flowers and lac sulphur — or precipitated sulphur which is formed by uniting the sulphur with an alkali & precipitating with a diluted acid — when it is very white and is made with sulphuric acid you may be assured that it is impure being combined with the sulphate of lime, but if the muriatic or sulphuric acids be used, the salt formed will be soluble & held suspended in the water, so the sulphur will be pure —

Sulphur has long been used in medicine — it is a gentle aperient in doses of 1 oz & ½ — or mixed with Molasses & Cream of Tartar — It is supposed to act upon the large intestines. It is a specific in Itch — which is supposed to be a small insect, burrowing in the skin — also as an ointment in "Piles" Capitis — It is decomposed in going through the intestinal canal & sulphureted Hydrogen is formed, which is very disagreeable — It has been highly praised

By Dr Granger in Intermittent — & this has been used by Dr Pluy in — ℥j morning & evening. I may here take notice of Sulphur vapour baths — this is mere quackery — The roll brimstone has been considered as an anti spasmodic — holding it in the hands — it heates or crakes in the hand —

— Magnesia —

It is an earth earth — it is found combined with other substances — it was long concealed from the public as a nostrum — it generally exists in the shops as a carbonate — it is calcined by heat, & ℥xii — loses ℥viii — in weight they may be distinguished by pouring an acid upon them — the calcined magnesia has been much used in medicine lately — but for sd it is good for nothing — unless an acid exists in the stomach — strictly speaking the carbonate is a sub-salt not being perfectly neutralized

its efficacy is increased by combining with Rhubarb or Cremor tartar — It is used as a cure for Gout, Colic &c —

Neutral Salts —

These are combinations of Acids with Alkalies — and seem to promote the secretions — they are useful in Fevers —

— Sulphate of Magnesia —

this is found in small crystals it will be retained on the stomach, when no other substance will be retained — The taste is bitter & disagreeable — it is given in ℥i doses — as a Cathartic it it is not superior to Glauber's salts — but is dearer & on this account, the Glauber is sold for the Epsom salts — but this is done — it may be detected — by adding a Carbonate of soda to each — with the Glauber salts no precipitate will fall — but if it is Epsom a copious one will appear — Tart Antim gr i may be added to increase its effects

Sulphate Soda

resembles the Epson salts, & is a laxative in doses of ℥j or 2 or in doses of ℥ss it purges — this effervesces & is in this state more portable — it is given in wine gas but, better be swallowed down at once —

Cremor Tartar —

This is a super tartrate of potassa — and is a useful & agreeable laxative, either mixed with molasses, or in a watery solution, it is combined with other medicines, as Rhubarb Jalap — & is used in many affections. It may be converted into a soluble tartar, by adding sufficient Carbonate of Potass — It is both a diuretic and cathartic — in doses of ℥j or less — Borax is said to render Cremor Tartar more soluble — here a triple salt is formed —

Phosphate of Soda —

dose ℥j or 4. resembling salt — it may be given, in syrup — and is a mild Laxative — this, is used to produce the phos

phate of Iron, & also phosphate of Mercury — by double decomposition —
I might have mentioned other articles, as Alum, &c — they are however of little consequence —

— Enemata —

Glysters may be used in every stage of disease — which is not the case with other remedies — Lawrence mentions a Glyster being discharged by the mouth — he has heard several cases of necessary glysters — The origin is attributed to the Egyptian Ibis — or stork — which heads a long bill & used it to evacuate the rectum — However they are very useful — The usual quantity of the substances is not sufficient, as you may see in the anatomical room — where the rectum is demonstrated to you — Blistered, it will hold nearly 1/2 pint — Injections sometimes pass the valve — It is sometimes necessary to repeat them very often — recorded to remove the hardened fæces — They are some

times used wholly to obviate
costiveness - among the French
in this case, water either warm
or cold is the best - I do not
think however that Glysters
should be habitually used -
for if warm water will not suf-
fice - Molasses - salt & oil may
be added or senna -
In hernia & other diseases -
particular Enemata are used
as the Tobacco Glyster or the fumes
of pot is not enough

Anthelmintics

worms do not produce the many diseases which have been attributed to them and are more strongly against than strong - Dr Rush thought that worms did not productive of fever, and says that he took great pains, to find out if particular kinds of worms were not indicated by particular symptoms - he attended a girl who discharged eggs of a tænia and was only inconvenienced by a pain in the belly - but he came to the conclusion that they were not - picking the nose was considered as one of the signs, and swelling of the alae nasi, and pouting of the upper lip - but these are fallacious - I am of opinion that the only sign is that of discharging worms - under some circumstances the removal of worms is important & this leads us to the means of expelling them Dr Hamilton says that the value of anthelmintics is in proportion to their purgative properties - some of them

give tone to the system, and
others by their properties and injurious to the worms —

I shall notice first those derived from the vegetable kingdom. Castor oil has been recommended, but in large quantities — it stifles the worm & throws it off the lips of the worm being destroyed it cannot retain its situation. In some cases the worm has been digested & carried off — ℥iii has been given at a dose, & the repeated —

Croton oil — only acts by the violence of its powers on the peritoneum —

Camphor — ℥i in a pint of water — it is sometimes combined with Assafoetida it does not purge —

Jerusalem oak — the whole plant has been used, or the extract, in decoction the oil from the seeds — it essential the powder of the male fern has been employed —

Spigelia Maryland[illegible]
been introduced into practice
By Dr
It is a perennial plant which grows from
Maryland to Florida —
it is given in infusion, or in pow
der of 15 grs of Zi — there is a nau
seous of Spigelia & sen-a with sar
sa — it is narcotic — but this has
been denied — I think that its in
efficacy in the hands of many
practitioners is because, their
practice has been timorous —
Dr Barton says — the reactions of
many be obviated by —

— Dolicos-Pruriens —

This is a plant which grows in the West
Indies & warm climates — it is a
climbing plant — the medici-
nal virtue resides in the pods
which are about 4 inches in
length, of a brown colour & beset
with long hairs — In selecting
them those shrivelled up —
and of a diminutive size
are to be rejected — The pods
are dipped in honey & syrup &
scraped — which of the thickness —
of honey it is put for use — a tea
or table spoonful to be taken every

Morning—

Recte

— Melia Azedarach —

or pride of India — is not a native but may be cultivated in our country particularly to the south — the bark of the tree and roots are used in decoction. 4 ℥ to a quart of water boiled to a pint of which ℥ss may be given every 2 or 3 hours until it operates —

— Oleum Terebinthinae —

is most useful for taenia or tape worm and is given in doses of 2 8 or 4 ℥ — Boyle tells us that a man at Rotterdam went to an apothecary shop & drank ½ pt of Spts of Turpentine we are informed that a child labouring under Lumbricoides took several drachms and that the symptoms abated but no worms were discharged —

Asafoetida is sometimes added in a few drops to the Turpentine — it is a species of bitumen —

Mineral Anthelmintics —

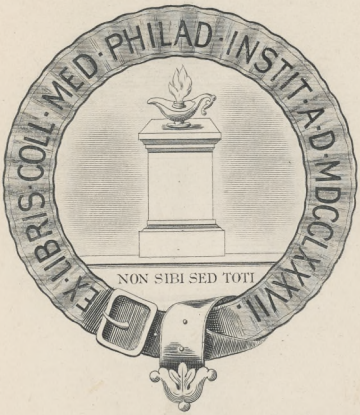
Muriate of Baryta, & Muriate of Soda have been recommended the latter has been taken in large amount —

Dr Rush says there are no preparations better & milder than those of Iron he prescribed from 15 to 20 gs to children from 5 to 10 years of age — The use of Iron or as it is called the Bardo — I think its anthelmintic powers are not independant of its Iron —

The preparations of Mercury have been used — The Ethiops Mineral has been more recommended than any other, but I think it is useless — Corrosive sublimate has been recommended —

But Calomel is the only one of decided advantage — but it must be given in large doses — with Jalap — I think that its powers depend upon its purgative properties alone —

Tin has been used — if is of any use it must be as a mechanical irritant. It was supposed that it [illegible] Arsenic — the dose [illegible] grs to ℥i during the day —



to several days to be followed
by a purgative —
Several other substances have
been recommended —
Worms have been found in every
part of the body —

Vassa efferentia